

## THE DEMOCRATS WIN

HELD THEIR OWN IN THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY

## ELECT A NEW SENATOR

They Elect Governor and State Officers in Massachusetts, Elect Governor, State Officers and the Legislature in New Jersey, But Lose Legislature in New York State.

The returns from the elections held in several States on Tuesday are generally favorable to the Democrats, which indicates that the people are standing by President Wilson and his Administration. The Democrats elected their candidates for Governor and State officers in both New Jersey and Massachusetts, but lost the election in New York because of the Sulzberger-Tammany row. The Democrats also elected a United States Senator from Maryland, two congressmen to fill vacancies in New York and the majority in many cities in different States. Tammany Hall was defeated in New York City.

**Massachusetts Democratic.** David I. Walsh, a Democrat and distinguished member of the Boston Bar, was elected governor of Massachusetts Tuesday by a plurality estimated at 50,000. The remainder of the State ticket was in doubt when three-fourths of the election districts had reported shortly before midnight. The Democratic leaders claimed a complete victory for State officers, and the returns as far as tabulated seemed to support this claim.

The legislature continues Republican in both branches with slightly increased majorities. In the Third Congressional district Calvin D. Falgout, Republican, was chosen to succeed William A. Wilder, Republican, in a close race. With one town missing, Falgout had a majority of 500 over M. Fred O'Connell, Democrat. Stephen M. Marshall, Progressive, was far in the rear in the three-cornered fight.

**New Jersey Stays in Line.** Late returns indicate that James F. Fielder, Democrat for governor, has a plurality over Stokes, Republican, of 20,000, and it may go above this figure.

The Democrats have elected five of the eight State Senators, which will make next winter's State Senate, with the hold-overs, stand 12 Democrats to 9 Republicans. The complexion of the next Assembly probably will depend upon the result in Essex County, which elects twelve of the sixty Assemblymen. If the Democrats elect their candidates in Essex they will control the Assembly by a good majority.

The surprising feature was the fight vote cast for Everett Colby, Progressive candidate. Colby's vote probably will not exceed 40,000, as compared with 145,410 received a year ago by Col. Roosevelt for President. Fielder's vote in the returns at hand is running slightly below that received by Woodrow Wilson a year ago, which was 178,289.

**Another Democratic Senator.** Based on incomplete returns from Baltimore, but which are regarded as a sure indication of the final result, State Senator Blair Lee, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate from Maryland to fill the unexpired term of the late Isidor Rayner, by an estimated plurality of from 30,000 to 35,000 over former Congressman Thomas Parran, Republican, and former United States Senator George L. Wellington, Progressive.

Charles P. Coady, Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Third district in place of the late Representative George König. The Democrats were victorious all along the line, electing Emerson C. Harrington, State comptroller; Caleb C. Magruder, clerk of the Court of Appeals, and retaining control of the State Legislature by probably an increased majority.

**Went Democratic as Usual.** A Louisville dispatch says the Democrats Tuesday were victorious throughout Kentucky, electing a large majority of the various city and county officers and State legislators. An increased Democratic majority is assured for the next Legislature.

In Louisville John H. Buschmeyer, Democrat, was elected mayor by about 5,500 over Wood F. Axton, who Tuesday night charged fraud and announced that he would contest the election.

Henry C. Stuart, Democrat, Tuesday was elected Governor of Virginia without Republican opposition, the entire State ticket being elected in the same manner. Less than one-half of the normal primary vote was polled, conservative estimates are overwhelmingly Democratic.

**Results in New York State.** Gains were made by the Republicans all through the State Tuesday, following a campaign in which the issue of "Tammany rule" was raised with almost as much vigor outside New York city as in the campaign in the city. Indications at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night based on incomplete returns were that the Democratic party had lost control of the lower branch of the legislature.

One of the spectacular features of the State election was the triumph of Ex-Governor William Sulzer, who, running on the Progressive ticket in the Sixth district, was sent back to Albany to sit in the Assembly which impeached him.

Ministerial elections were held in thirty-four cities. Returns from eighteen of the larger cities showed the election of eight Republican mayors, four Democrats, three fusion, two Progressives and one Citizens' party.

Nine judges of the Supreme Court and two judges of the Court of Appeals were elected. Two Democratic members of Congress were elected, both replacing Democrats.

Many Democratic Mayors.

An Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch says Joseph Bell, Democrat, was elected mayor of that city by a plurality of \$377, according to unofficial returns, defeating Dr. W. H. Johnson, Progressive; Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican; and Dr. C. S. Wood, Independent.

## SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES PAY PER CHILD.

White Average for the State is \$13.39, Negro \$1.87—Beaufort Leads All Counties.

"The figures speak for themselves," said J. B. Swearington, State superintendent of education, announcing the statistical table of the State department of agriculture showing the per capita expenditure according to enrollment in the public schools of South Carolina. According to the table, the average amount spent for the education of each white child in the State was \$13.39, the average amount for negro child \$1.87. The average for both races was \$7.32. The greatest amount, \$36.89, was spent for the education of each white child in Beaufort county. The lowest amount, \$6.72, was spent in Horry. Greenville ranks next to lowest, with \$6.98 for each child. Richland is fourth among the counties in respect of per capita expenditure according to enrollment.

The following table was given out by Superintendent Swearington:

	White	Negro	Both
Abbeville	\$16.04	\$1.23	\$3.29
Aiken	15.78	9.09	7.76
Anderson	9.14	1.75	6.29
Bamberg	19.90	1.14	6.79
Beaufort	36.89	8.57	10.49
Berkley	9.05	1.17	8.59
Calhoun	18.12	1.09	6.43
Charleston	25.62	4.82	14.53
Cherokee	8.24	2.84	6.41
Chester	16.23	1.84	6.33
Chesterfield	7.93	1.43	6.96
Clarendon	16.81	1.23	5.69
Colleton	7.40	1.01	4.67
Darlington	15.52	3.22	8.19
Dillon	25.56	1.22	12.34
Dorchester	12.47	1.17	6.70
Edgefield	12.57	.99	4.31
Fairfield	16.31	1.06	5.15
Florence	19.78	3.09	11.01
Georgetown	17.15	2.35	7.40
Greenville	6.98	2.05	5.52
Greenwood	15.32	1.25	5.84
Hampton	14.84	1.26	7.50
Horry	6.72	1.40	5.33
Jasper	23.74	1.89	8.33
Kershaw	11.92	1.45	5.93
Lancaster	8.24	1.10	4.78
Laurens	12.59	1.33	6.44
Lee	15.69	.92	5.42
Lexington	9.09	1.10	6.25
Marion	29.54	2.45	18.41
Marlboro	16.75	1.23	7.62
Newberry	18.03	1.23	7.37
Oconee	8.05	1.53	6.23
Orangeburg	14.13	1.29	5.86
Pickens	7.47	1.90	6.25
Richland	27.22	8.53	14.40
Saluda	8.08	1.09	4.19
Spartanburg	8.79	1.59	6.33
Sumter	21.92	5.96	10.52
Union	8.35	1.53	5.05
Williamsburg	12.53	1.19	5.25
York	16.13	1.81	6.51
State	13.39	1.87	7.23

## FOR THE PEOPLE'S GOOD

Currency Bill Was Revised in the Interest of the Public.

The currency bill now before Congress, which has the unequalled endorsement of President Wilson and his Administration involves three fundamental principles:

First: The notes issued must be issued by the government and not by the banks.

Second: The issue must be controlled by public servants and not by private institutions or individuals.

Third: The emergency currency issued must be issued through state banks as well as through national banks.

The bill as prepared observes these three requirements. The right of the government to issue money is not surrendered to the banks; the control over the money so issued is not relinquished by the government; and national banks are not given a monopoly of the benefits flowing from the issue of these emergency notes, but must share the benefits with the State banks in the several States. This is a good feature of the measure, and will help the state banks and distribute the emergency notes quicker than if their distribution had to be made by the national banks alone.

The regional reserve banks will prove of great advantage to business. Each reserve bank will be a commercial center and this center will be much nearer to the extremes than the few large cities are to the banks which have been compelled to reach the public through them. These regional reserve banks will give to the individual banks a security for their reserves that is lacking under the present system—a security which will go far toward preventing panics.

President Wilson has his heart set on the passage of the currency bill, and we hope he will have his wish gratified, as it is to the interests of the country to have it passed as soon as possible. It will eliminate Wall Street as the manipulator of the currency of the country and thus eliminate also ready-made panics in the money market. This currency bill is framed in the interest of the whole country and should be promptly passed by Congress. Some of the big national banks are fighting it, but that was to be expected.

**Merchants Fleece.** Some merchants of Spartanburg paid a professional rat exterminator about \$200 for a preparation guaranteed to kill the rodents. After the expert left it was found to be worthless, the citizens' ticket.

From 45 other towns in the State returns showed that 33 had elected Democratic mayors, four Republican mayors, in seven the citizens' ticket won, and in two the Progressives were victorious.

**Tammany Hall Defeated.** Fusion carried New York city Tuesday, electing John Furroy Mitchell mayor by approximately 75,000 plurality and retaining control of the important board of estimates by a safe margin. Tammany Hall saw its nominee for the mayoralty, Edward E. McCall, go down to defeat by one of the biggest pluralities ever given against a candidate of the organization, and about midnight it looked as if Tammany might not even save the New York city office out of the wreckage.

## SHOOT EACH OTHER

STRIKING MINERS IN COLORADO FIGHT MINE GUARDS

## MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Governor Ammons Calls Out State Troops to Restore Peace—Mine Guards Use Machine Guns and High Power Rifles on Strikers Before the Arrival of Troops.

State troops have been ordered into the coal fields of Colorado to put an end to the brutal fighting between mine guards in the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and 8,000 striking miners. Gov. Ammons has declared martial law in the region, has ordered all mine guards and strikers disarmed and all saloons closed during the continuance of the strike. At the same time he has served an ultimatum on the operators that no strike breakers may be imported, but that the troops may be used to protect strikers wishing to return to work.

The presence of the troops it is believed will put an end to the bloody fighting that has characterized the latter stages of the strike and may bring about an early settlement.

Three troops of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and a troop of infantry from Denver were joined by five companies of infantry from Southern Colorado and 500 men from other sections of the state in the mining district, where fierce fighting was in progress for 24 hours previous to the arrival of the troops.

In battles at Ludlow, Berwind and Tabasco two miners were killed and a number wounded. The men and deputies fought in a driving snow.

In a pitched battle at Walsenburg two miners were killed, four wounded and a number seriously bruised in a fight with mine guards. The guards were ejecting a miner from a company house when the fight started. High power rifles were used at close range in driving back the mob. One guard was injured. In another fight in the same city seven men were killed and a score wounded, including three mine guards.

At Ludlow one mine guard was killed and one striker reported killed in a fight that lasted 12 hours, during which bullets fairly rained on the tents in which the wives and children of miners were sheltered from the weather. The miners of the region have all left the company houses and are living in tents.

Strikers captured seven guards at Chisqua Junction and, after half an hour of hard fighting, took a machine gun from the steel cars in which mine guards were being hurried to the trouble zone. The train was forced to back down out of the region. Detectives were immediately put on trail of the gun for fear the miners would turn it on the mine guards.

Miners declare that on several occasions at Ludlow and other trouble centers guards have turned machine guns on defenseless tents. They assert also that soft-nose or dum-dum bullets are being used in the guns. The type is not permitted in international warfare.

While the ordering of troops to the coal fields followed the failure of Gov. Ammons' efforts to arrange a settlement, an additional reason for the action was found in the list of casualties and property damage that have marked the 35 days of the strike. These strike incidents were summarized as follows: Battles and skirmishes, 18; killed, 28; wounded 41; personal assaults, 6; buildings and bridges wrecked or damaged by dynamite, 11; property loss estimated, \$50,000; loss in wages estimated, \$2,500,000.

## KILLS HIMSELF.

Farm Tenant of Chester Blows Off Top of Head.

John Shirley, a tenant on the farm of Mr. John H. McDaniel, in the Hopewell church neighborhood, of Chester County, committed suicide early Monday morning by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun. Mr. Shirley had been subpoenaed as a witness in a case against a neighbor, which is to be tried at the coming term of court, but whether being unused to court procedure and worried otherwise about the matter, was the cause of his taking his own life is not known. He is said to have brooded all day Sunday and that night was very restless. Monday morning about daybreak he quietly stole forth from his house into the yard, placed the muzzle of the weapon against his head, just above the ear, pulled the trigger and in a moment was dead. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and several children.

## HAVE BLOODY SCRAP.

One Man Dead, Another Wounded in Anderson Fight.

Span Aiken is dead and Street Allison is in a critical condition from gunshot wounds, and T. H. Gilbert, Gordon Springfield and John Allison are under arrest, as the result of a shooting at Piedmont, near Anderson, late Sunday night. The five had been drinking together, it is claimed, and Springfield and Street Allison had a row in front of Gilbert's home. Gilbert, following this and with a view to ending the trouble, took Springfield toward the yard and house. The others followed, and it is said, breaking the door, entered behind them when the shooting occurred. Gilbert and Springfield used a shotgun and pistol, inflicting terrible wounds. It is said that there was shooting on both sides, but none of the men arrested had arms when they were arrested. Aiken died Monday about noon and Allison is not expected to live.

## Potato for Wilson.

President Wilson Monday received by parcel post a seven and a half pound sweet potato from J. H. Riley, of Buffalo, S. C., with the explanation that it was the largest member of its family ever raised in the Palmetto State.

## STRIKE STILL GOES ON

INDIANAPOLIS POLICE REFUSE TO RIDE IN CARS.

Say They Will March With Cars, Fight, Use Clubs and Face Missiles But Won't Ride.

The abrupt refusal of thirty members of the Indianapolis police force to ride with strike-breakers caused the fourth day of the street car strike to pass without car service at Indianapolis. The policemen were turned in their badges which were returned with orders to remain on patrol duty. It was announced that charges would be preferred against all after the strike had been settled.

An unusually large number of men were on the streets, due to the election holiday, but little rioting was reported. The strikers and sympathizers gathered at a large meeting on the courthouse grounds and cheered several ministers who counseled them to avoid violence. Resolutions denouncing violence were passed by the strikers.

The refusal of the police to act came when a car was manned by strike-breakers for a trial trip. The first three squads of ten policemen refused to get on the cars, and the reserve squad protested so vigorously that it was decided to give up the trip.

The policemen said they would march with the cars, use their clubs and fight at risks to themselves and face the missiles of the crowd, but they would not board the cars.

Mayor Shank modified a former statement attributed to him defending the police. "After my conference of the last few days," he said, "I believed the lives of all policemen running the cars were in danger and I do not want any bloodshed. When the police are sufficiently reinforced and I believe that can only be done by the state militia, I will see that every policeman does his duty."

Another death directly traceable to the troubles of the traction employees occurred Tuesday. John Brogan, who was shot October 23d, during a riot in the downtown district, died of his wounds. Brogan took part in a parade after a union meeting. James Gorman, a conductor, was charged with the shooting. Charles Fisher, strikebreaker of Chicago, was arrested on the charge of shooting Tom Carleton in the fight at the Louisville Street barns.

## FARMER IS SHOT.

Camden is Scene of Shooting Following Previous Affray.

Joe Simpson, a prominent farmer of the Blaney neighborhood, near Camden, was shot and wounded about the face and shoulder Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock by T. C. Sessions, another farmer of the same neighborhood. Earl Simpson, son of Joe Simpson, who Tuesday night came to Camden to have a warrant taken out for Sessions, said that he and his father and younger brother and a negro were gathering corn in a field near the public road when Sessions rode by in his buggy. Shortly afterwards, he said, Sessions passed them again. He said that they continued their work and that he was some distance from his father. Some time after Sessions had passed the field the second time, Simpson said, the younger boy called out to his father to look out, that Sessions was going to shoot. No sooner had the son given the alarm than Simpson started to turn around but was shot before doing so, the son declared. Mr. Simpson, who was wounded, ran and Sessions followed him for some distance, but did not fire again.

Several months ago Henry Sessions drove up to Simpson's gin house and following an altercation Simpson shot and killed him. Simpson was later released on bond and his son, Earl Simpson, who was indicted as an accessory to the killing, was released at the primary hearing. Earl Simpson said that his father had been warned several times that T. C. Sessions would "get him" in case he was acquitted but as the trial would not come off until next week the family did not regard the threats seriously. It is not known yet whether Simpson's wounds will be healed enough to allow him to stand trial then or not.

## PROBABLY SOLVED.

Dallas Murder Mystery of Long Standing Cleared Up.

In a statement given out Sunday, Meade Barr, who Saturday night appeared as a witness before the grand jury, is quoted as saying that the killing of Miss Florence Brown, to which Barr is alleged to have confessed, was at the instigation of another person. Barr, it is understood, gave the name of the person to the grand jury. In the statement credited to Barr, which purported to be in substance his testimony before the grand jury, he is quoted as saying that he "doped himself up" on the morning of the killing; secreted himself in the real estate office, told in detail how he attacked the young stenographer and gave as the last words of the young woman: "Man, have mercy; I am so young and had so much trouble."

## PISTOL IS DANGEROUS.

Especially When in the Hands of a Young Fool.

Sterling Floyd, aged 23, son of a large turpentine operator, is in jail at Tuskegee, Ala., charged with murdering G. T. Boles, aged 30, at Millstead late Saturday afternoon. Floyd is said to have playfully put his shotgun in the faces of each of five young men standing in front of a store, when he returned from hunting. Boles warned him that he might accidentally shoot some one, but Floyd, it is said, raised his gun knocking Boles' hat off. This Boles resented and Floyd pulled his pistol and shot Boles.

## Auto Accident Kills Two.

David S. Williams, Jr., and A. P. Smith, two of Ocoila, Fla., most prominent young men, were killed in an automobile accident Saturday night.

## SENDS LAST WORD

U. S. TELLS HUERTA TO RESIGN AT ONCE

## PRACTICAL ULTIMATUM

Note Tells Him That He Cannot Leave as His Successor General Blanquet or any Other Member of His Official Family—Huerta Believes That Washington Favors Rebels' Cause.

President Huerta has been told he must resign the Presidency of Mexico without loss of time and that he must not leave as his successor must not leave as his successor must, or any other member of his official family or of the unofficial coterie whom he might be expected to control. This ultimatum from Washington was conveyed to President Huerta through his private secretary, Senor Rabago, by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, acting under instructions from the State department.

Senor Rabago late Sunday presented the memorandum to his chief, but up to Monday morning President Huerta had returned no answer, and, as far as could be learned, had guarded its contents from all of his official and intimate counselors. Those who learned of the Washington note regard Gen. Huerta's position as one in which he will be forced to give one of two answers—point blank refusal to comply with the demand, possibly going so far as to hand the diplomatic representative his passports, or the official elimination of himself.

Those most intimate with the President insist that the latter course will not be taken for many reasons, chief among which is that such action would tantamount to submission to the rebels. Official Mexico no longer is in doubt that the Washington Administration favors the rebels' cause, and is convinced that this is the means adopted by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to assist Carranza to win.

Gen. Huerta Monday night summoned the diplomatic corps to the national palace, but for what purpose was not revealed. Three of the ministers, those of Germany, Norway and Russia, were absent. They have been in Vera Cruz, where they were in conference with President Wilson's representative, John Lind, who is understood to be fully conversant with the latest representations from Washington.

Changes in the military situation throughout the country Monday included, according to the report, the advance of the rebels to attack Zacatecas, but the Government believes that the garrison there is sufficiently strong to successfully resist.

Quarta, Capital of the State, of the same name is surrounded by rebels, and practically in a state of siege. North of San Luis, Potosi, a new method has been adopted by the rebels to prevent the operation of trains. Placecards addressed to railroad employees have been posted notifying them they will be hanged if they attempt to run the trains. As a result the men are refusing to work.

## SUMTER LADY INJURED.

As Policeman Cranks Her Auto His Pistol Falls and Shoots.

What was a most unusual accident caused painful, but not serious, injury to Mrs. George P. Epperson of Sumter Tuesday. While cranking Mrs. Epperson's car for her a pistol dropped from the pocket of Policeman J. M. Lawrence and the weapon was discharged, the ball striking Mrs. Epperson in the leg near the knee and making its way for nearly a foot through the flesh before it emerged just below the thigh. After the accident Mrs. Epperson was taken to the hospital, where it was found that none of the main blood vessels had been cut and the bullet had not struck the bone. While the wound is said to be very painful, it is a flesh wound and not considered serious, although it is probable that Mrs. Epperson will have to remain at the hospital for some time.

The accident occurred when Mrs. Epperson came from a store and started to crank the car. The policeman offered to crank it for her and she was standing the sidewalk a few feet away directing him when the pistol dropped. Policeman Lawrence had his pistol in a holster, but it was not belted in. He stated that he had always been accustomed to carrying it this way and it had never fallen out before. When making arrests out before, he always carried his pistol holstered, but he was not carrying it that way when he was making arrests.

## SWALLOWS BICHLORIDE.

Columbia Man Takes Slow Poison Through Mistake.

Herbert G. Anderson, president and treasurer of the Southeastern Audit Company, died Tuesday as the result of swallowing a bichloride of mercury tablet, supposedly by mistake. He was operated on, but physicians fear that he will not survive. Mr. Anderson arrived in Columbia from Sumter on Sunday night and registered at a hotel. A friend going to his room Monday morning discovered him in great agony and in apparently a critical condition. He was rushed to a hospital, where physicians used every means in trying to give him relief. It developed that Sunday night he took a bichloride of mercury tablet and it got in his poisonous results for nearly ten hours before he was discovered, and relief given him.

## AUTO HITS WAGON.

Cherokee Farmer and Son Painfully Hurt in Collision.

Rounding an abrupt curve on to Thickety Creek Bridge the automobile of E. O. Turner, a Gaffney man, crashed into the wagon of Jerry Gardner Saturday night, completely demolishing the vehicle and doing painful injury to Mr. Gardner and his little son, who were in the wagon. The occupants of the machine suffered no serious injury, although the automobile was badly battered.

## SPIES IN GEM MINES

DETECTIVES WATCH SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.

Trained Men Pose as Unscrupulous Buyers to Trap Workers After They Have Been Four Months in Mines.

Four thousand detectives and spies are employed to protect the fabulous wealth of the DeBeers diamond mines near Kimberley, South Africa. They work within the compounds or guard fences with the 2,000 Europeans and 17,000 native Kafirs, or as unscrupulous diamond buyers on the outside. In spite of their vigilance and extreme care, the DeBeers assert the "leakage" last year was nearly \$2,500,000 and that the average for a number of years has been near the \$2,000,000 mark.

Illlicit diamond buyers have made a fortune in South Africa despite the activities of detectives. They are still buying, but the penalty for having uncut and unregistered diamonds in hand has been made extremely severe, and stolen diamonds are becoming rare. A man caught with an unregistered gem is doomed to many years in prison.

The Kafirs, or native blacks, are kept within the compounds four months at a time and are not allowed to leave the holdings of the company until five days after they have left the mines. This is to prevent their swallowing diamonds in an effort to carry them to their homes. In order to prevent escapes practically 4,000 miles of barbed wire fence has been strung about the mines. Entanglements charged with electricity are a terror to the hearts of the native blacks and few attempt to escape even after stealing gems.

Since the swallowing method of stealing has become futile, Kafirs wrap diamonds in pieces of cloth or tin and throw them over the fence to a spot which the chief can keep in mind until he gets out. Guards watch these and usually foil the thief in his scheme.

Every diamond mine in the Kimberley region is registered. Size, weight, shape, color and appearance are taken and with these to go by detectives have little difficulty tracing thefts when stones are found in the possession of natives or suspicious whites.

## A LIFT TO THE FARMERS

Democratic Administration Is Giving Them a Helping Hand.

In an address before the International Farmers Congress at Tulsa, Oklahoma, last week, United States Senator Gore, who is very near President Wilson, gave assurance that legislation tending to better the condition of the American farmer would be considered by Congress immediately after the pending currency bill is disposed of. Senator Gore declared, too, as a result of the recent investigation of rural credits in Europe a plan would be devised whereby money with which to raise the crops would be loaned to the farmer at four per cent interest.

President Wilson and his Administration has already done much for the farmers of the South and West by loaning out Government money to the banks to move the crops. Had this action not been taken, Wall Street would have precipitated a ready-made panic and made money scarce. Farmers need only to let their minds run back a few years when Wall Street brought on panics and forced them to sell their cotton and other produce below the cost of production, to realize what President Wilson and his Administration has done for them by making money plentiful.

Had not Wall Street been checked by President Wilson and his Administration, who gave the money trust notice that it would not be allowed to hold up and rob the farmers as they had done in years gone by, cotton never would have sold this season for more than seven or eight cents per pound. Wall Street was getting ready to bring on a money panic by hoarding money in its banks, when President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo gave notice that the Government had money and that it would be used to aid the farmers in moving their crops.

This knocked Wall Street out of the box completely, and the bankers under his loosened up at once, and gave out that there was plenty of money. Just before this they were writing the Southern and Western bankers who have to borrow money to move the crops that money was awful tight and that getting ready to squeeze the farmers of the South and West out of their hard earned dollars, and they would have done it too if it was not for the fact that the Government at Washington was in the hands of honest men, who are true friends of the people.

In the face of what has already happened, it does not surprise us to hear that President Wilson and his Administration are planning to do more for the farmers of the country. President Wilson is a great and good man, and he knows what he is doing not only for the farmers, but for the whole country. All right thinking men should do what they can to hold up his hands. He is having some little trouble with the currency bill, but we think he will get it through as we think he should. Why Governor Blewett should denounce and abuse a man who has done as much for our farmers as President Wilson has, is one thing we can not understand.

## OVERDOSE OF JAIL.

Man Who Liked Prison Fare Is Sent Up for 12 Years.

John Sullivan, professional jail moocher, known to prison authorities throughout the United States because of his propensity to get brief jail sentences while the authorities were investigating his fake stories of crimes, will mooch no more for a period of 12 years. His latest yarn was sprung recently after the robbery of the Bank of Mansfield in Wright county, Mo.

Sullivan drifted into the community after the robbery and could not keep from telling the authorities he was the man they wanted.